

## Chapter One

### Part Twelve

#### **The Soldier from Kety**

The Ancestors and Descendants of Victor A. and Agatha Nachowicz Wydra

Victor A. Wydra

Born 23 November 1896  
Kety, Poland

Died 11 April 1978  
Chicago, Illinois

Agatha Nachowicz Wydra

Born 27 January 1902  
Chicago, Illinois

Died 3 September 1982  
Niles, Illinois

Agatha Nachowicz was born at home, 103 Wade Street (now called Cortez), on 27 January 1902. She was the eighth child and the fifth daughter of Jacob and Maria Muszkiet Nachowicz.

Jacob is believed to have been born in Smolnica, then in Prussian dominated Poland on 4 July 1855.

As previously told, Jacob was the son of Jedrzej and Julianna Wisniewska Nachowicz. Jacob had been a blacksmith in the army of William I, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, prior to emigrating to America with his best friend, Karol (Charles) Armgardt in May 1881 on the vessel "Lessing." They both were in their late twenties.

Agatha's mother, Maria Muszkiet Nachowicz is believed to have been born in the village of Imielin, about 12 kilometers (7.5 miles) southeast of the city of Katowice, also in the Prussian dominated portion of Poland, on 15 July 1863. Imielin is only a few kilometers north of the town of Oswiecim. The Germans called it Auschwitz.

Maria Muszkiet Nachowicz was the daughter of Franciszek and Julianna Kowalik Muszkiet. She emigrated in April 1883 at the age of nineteen with her brother Jacob on the vessel "Hohenstauffen." It landed at the Port of Baltimore, Maryland.

Agatha Nachowicz's parents were married seventeen years before her birth, on 13 April 1884 at St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church by Rev. A. Lett, C.R.

Her father, Jacob Nachowicz was forty-eight and her mother, Maria was thirty-nine years old when she was born.

When Agatha was born, her oldest sister Julia was seventeen and still single. Her oldest brother Frank was fifteen and her older sister Mary, my maternal grandmother, was then thirteen. Her brother, Theophilus (Phil) was eleven, Bronislawa (Bessie) was eight and Joseph was five. Agatha would later have a sister, Francine born on 29 March 1904 and a brother, Peter born on 28 June 1906.

Agatha's other sister Agnieszka (Agnes) born 8 October 1899, had died on 29 November 1900, two years earlier, at the age of fourteen months of pneumonia. She had contracted the illness two weeks earlier.

The family had then been living at 111 Wade Street (now Cortez). At the time of Agnes' death, Agatha's mother, Maria is believed to have had a stillborn child. He was named Jacob. His remains were interred next to his sister Agnieszka at St. Adalbert Cemetery, Niles, Illinois. As evidenced, there was a substantial difference in ages between her oldest sister Julia then seventeen and her youngest brother Joseph then only five when Agatha, the eighth Nachowicz child was born.

Agatha at age thirty-two, would become my maternal great-aunt when I was born in 1934.

She was baptized three days later on 30 January 1902 at St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church. It was located at the corner or Noble and Ingraham (Now Evergreen Street), not far from her parents home on Wade Street.

Agatha's godparents were her aunt Maryanna Muszkiet, her mother's brother's wife, and Karol (Charles) Armgardt who was her father's best friend and the man with whom he emigrated in 1881.

The Catholic priest who baptized and blessed Agatha Nachowicz with the words..."Ego te baptisme in nomine Patris, et Fillii, et Spiritus Sancti," that winter morning was Rev. F. Saborsz, C.R.

In 1902 when Agatha was born and baptized, Theodore Roosevelt was the president of the United States of America. That year the Italian operatic tenor Enrico Caruso made his first phonograph recording. Arthur Conan Doyle wrote the Sherlock Holmes novel "The Hound of the Baskervilles", and Beatrix Potter wrote the "Peter Rabbit" stories, for children.

As a young girl, Agatha attended St. Hyacinth's Catholic grade school located at 3640 W. Wolfram Street in Chicago. Her parents and their large family had moved by then from Wade Street to 2821 N. Sawyer Avenue on Chicago's then near-northwest side.

After completing her grade school education and graduating from St. Hyacinth's School, she entered Holy Family Academy on Division Street. She graduated from there after completing the two year course. She then entered the working world and became employed doing secretarial work in downtown Chicago.

When Agatha Nachowicz was nine years old, on 3 July 1911, her father Jacob at the age of fifty-six and her brother Frank then aged twenty-five and living at 2128 N. Sawyer Avenue, signed as character witnesses and sponsors on my maternal grandfather, Michael J. Turbak's petition for American citizenship. Jacob indicated he was himself a naturalized citizen at that time. He further stated that he lived at 1341 Wade Street (now Cortez).

Agatha Nachowicz and my maternal grandfather, Michael J. Turbak were brother and sister in law. Michael was twenty-seven, Agatha was only nine years old.

After the United States entered World War I, when Agatha was sixteen years old, her older brother, Joseph J. Nachowicz, then aged twenty-one, enlisted in the United States Army on 2 September 1918. Their older brother Frank had enlisted twelve months earlier on 19 September 1917. Both of Agatha's brother's actions were violently opposed by their father, Jacob.

When Agatha Nachowicz was eighteen years old, her mother Maria Muszkiet Nachowicz died at home, 2821 N. Sawyer Avenue, at the age of 56 years and 11 months of cancer of the pancreas. The date was 23 June 1920. As told, she was mourned by her family and friends in the parlor of the family home as was the custom in those days. She was interred shortly thereafter at the family gravesite, Lot 10, Block 7 in the St. Procopius Section of St. Adalbert's Cemetery. The large 16' x 16' gravesite had been purchased by Jacob in November 1900 when their fourteen-month old daughter Agnieszka died.

Six years later on 22 December 1926, when Agatha was twenty-four and married to Victor A. Wydra for four years, her father, my maternal great-grandfather, Jacob passed away at home on Sawyer Avenue at the age of seventy-one years and five months.

The entire Nachowicz, Marchewka, Sala, Turbak and Wydra families were present for the funeral. It was recalled by Jacob's youngest daughter Francine and son-in-law Leland T. Johnson, as being a cold, yet bright day as they all stood in St. Adalbert's Cemetery in the then unsettled outskirts of Chicago.

Agatha Nachowicz married Victor A. Wydra. They were married at St. Stanislaus Kostka Catholic Church at the corner of Noble and Ingraham (now Evergreen) Streets. The date was 13 June 1922 and the priest's name was Rev. John B. Obyrlacz.

Victor was a handsome mature man of twenty-six. Agatha was a very pretty bride of just twenty.

Victor A. Wydra was born on 23 November 1896 in Kety, Austrian Poland. The name "Wydra" means otter in Polish. It is not unlikely that the families that trapped and tanned the otter pelts in the area of the Sola River near Kety for generation upon generation eventually became known by their trade...The "Wydra's."

Saint John Cantius Confessor of the Church was also born in the village of Kety in 1390. Hence his name Cantius (of Kety). After finishing his studies he became a professor at the University of Cracow. He worked

with and only for the poor of Poland. During the last thirty years of his life he abstained entirely from meat. He died in 1473 after distributing all his earthly possessions to the poor. He was canonized in 1767. The miracle of the broken jug was attributed to him. A poor servant girl was sent to buy milk, and while running she fell and broke the jug. Saint John picked up all the pieces of the jug and put them together. Afterwards he sent her to fill it with water which turned to milk on her return home to Kety.

Kety is located several kilometers south of Oswiecim (Auschwitz) near the border of Upper Silesia. It is in the District of Biala in Galicia. It is near the eastern bank of the Sola River about forty miles west of Cracow, in the extremely southern portion of Poland near the Carpathian Mountain Range. Its estimated population in 1970 was 10,400.

Kety is within a highland area scattered with acres of farms, forests, meadows and pastures.

The parish church in Kety which was attended by the Wydra families is believed to have been 'formally' founded in 1840. It undoubtedly was being used centuries earlier as one of the local village churches.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century the area adjacent to Kety was the estate of Melchor of Debowiec in the Barony of Kornicz. As mentioned, several kilometers to the north of Kety is the town of Oswiecim. Its German name is Auschwitz. The history of its Jewish community is worth presenting here.

In the Middle Ages Oswiecim was the capital of the duchy of that name. In 1457 it was purchased by Poland. Fairs, which attracted widespread interest, were frequently held there in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century.

The fact that Jews were living in Oswiecim as early as 1563 is attested by a charter of privileges granted by King Sigismund II Augustus. It denied them residence rights near the marketplace or in the main streets. It also barred new Jewish settlers from the city.

In 1564 when the Oswiecim regional council was being reorganized the Jews declared to the authorities that the city had been inhabited by Jews since its foundation. In 1588 the Jewish community built a synagogue on the grounds acquired from a burgher and established their own cemetery.

The Jews in Oswiecim suffered severely during the war between Sweden and Poland (1656-1658).

Twenty houses are recorded as being in Jewish ownership in 1666; the number was equally small in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. According to a census of 1756 there were 133 Jewish residents.

In 1773, Oswiecim and nearby Kety came under Austrian rule. The last Austrian census in 1910 records 3,000 Jews residing in Oswiecim. The number had increased to 4,950 in 1921 (40.3% of the total population). The Jewish population of Oswiecim and nearby Kety was destroyed in World

War II at Auschwitz, Nazi Germany's largest concentration and extermination camp.

Auschwitz was established by order of SS Reichsfuehrer Heinrich Himmler on April 27, 1940, several months after the invasion of Poland in September 1939. In May of 1940 thirty German criminals were brought to Auschwitz. The first transport of Polish political prisoners arrived on June 14, 1940. They were housed in old Austrian barracks.

The camp contained at first, apart from a small number of German political prisoners, mostly Polish inmates, among them only a few Jews, who were sent there not for racial but for political reasons.

This part of the camp, with permanent buildings, was later called the mother camp..."Auschwitz I". In October 1941 a second extensive camp of wooden barracks was established. It was called Birkenau (in Polish: Brzizinka, the name of the neighboring hamlet). It was also referred to as "Auschwitz II". This camp at first contained Russian prisoners of war, almost all of whom died shortly after arrival because of camp conditions, or they were killed.

After March 1942 the new arrivals were mainly Jews, and some gypsies.

At the beginning of 1941, after the large firm IG-Farben-Werke pronounced the Auschwitz region suitable for the establishment of chemical

factories, the Buna-Works were built in Monowitz (Polish Monowice) for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

A special camp, later called "Auschwitz III" was assigned to IG-Farben-Werke in May 1942. An immense number of Jewish slave workers died there.

In June 1941 Himmler ordered the camp commandant Rudolf Hoess to make preparations for the systematic mass murder of European Jewry...the "final solution."

Hoess and Adolph Eichmann decided to use a poison gas to carry out the murders. The prisoners were killed by means of the evaporation of prussic acid, known under the trade name of "Zyklon B". This gas was used to kill the Jews at Auschwitz for a period of two years and ten months.

The number of Jewish and Polish dead will never be known for certain since most were not registered. Estimates vary between 1 million and 2.5 million; probably the lower number comes nearer to the truth. Thousands of gypsies and other prisoners were also killed. All personal effects were appropriated by the SS.

The order to destroy the gas chambers and crematoria was given on November 26, 1944, so that the advancing allies would find no evidence of the mass murders. 7,650 prisoners were freed on January 27, 1945 by the advancing Soviet Army.

A museum with the official Polish historical archives...Panstwowe Museum Oswieciemu has been established at Auschwitz and Birkenau. It maintains the memorial opened in 1967. Auschwitz is a very troubling place to see. I have visited the site three times during my trips to Poland.

On my first occasion there, I noticed a small group of high school students. They all appeared to be blond and blue-eyed. A pretty girl of the group gently placed a bouquet of long-stemmed red roses at "The Killing Wall". It is a wall about nine feet high. It clearly shows the uncountable bullet marks.

The flowers being lovingly placed there that October afternoon were wrapped by a flag of Norway.

On another occasion at the memorial I saw a group of short, stout middle-aged balding men and women wearing babushkas huddled together in the cold at a corner near the wall. They too brought flowers with them that day and before departing, sang the Polish National Anthem...between sobs.

The entire compound is still ringed by posts supporting miles of barbed wire.

The following is an abstract of the data contained in the Sacramental Baptismal Register of the parish church in Kety, Poland.

I have had the information translated from the Polish-Latin baptismal certificate of Victor A. Wydra.

It is dated 22 June 1920, the year he emigrated to America following World War I. It was one of several documents he brought with him....

Number 345  
Kingdom of Galicia  
Oswiecim  
Testimony of Baptism

Diocese of Crakow  
Deaconate of

In the book of births of the town and parish of Kety it is recorded in Volume XIII, Page 339, No 193 the following:

In the year of our Lord, 1896 on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of November in household No 85 a legitimate son was born. He was baptized in this church the second following day according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church by Rev Jozef Loja.

His Baptismal Name: Victor Adalbertus

His father was: Adalbertus Wydra, a tanner, who was the legitimate son of Marianna...and his mother was Marianna Michalek who was the daughter of Johannes and Franciszka Matarz.

The Godparents were:              Vincentus Tiskoruzyk

                                        Florenti Lesbal

The midwife was:              Ludovia Dziwlik

Signed this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 1920

                                        Curator

Seal of the Parish              Mathias Warniewicz  
of Kety 1840

In 1913, at the age of seventeen, Victor A. Wydra came to America with his father Wojciech (Albert) seeking temporary employment as a result of the severe European depression. They were both tailors ('Krawiec' in Polish).

For centuries Poland was dominated by foreign governments. Thus during the period from 1772 to 1775 the neighboring powers of Russia,

Prussia and Austria brought about the partitioning of Poland. As a result, Poland disappeared from the map of Europe.

The young men grew up not as free men but under the influence of foreigners. Under these conditions vast numbers of immigrants began migrating to America. It is believed that between 1860 and 1914 roughly three million Poles fled to America.

In February 1917, as a result of unrestricted submarine warfare, relations between Germany and the United States ruptured. In April, 1917, America went to war.

Polish Americans, including immigrants were flocking to the colors. They saw the war as a way of settling scores with the Prussian occupiers of their homeland.

Polish Americans hoped to organize an ethnic unit within the A.E.F. (American Expeditionary Force). However, in June of 1917 the French President Raymond Poincare established the Polish Army in France.

Recruitment began in Chicago on October 14, 1917 at the Dexter Park Pavillion in the Union Stockyards.

By the end of 1917 almost 6,000 men from across the United States reported to the Polish Army Camp at Niagra on the Lake, Ontario, Canada for training.

On January 4, 1918 almost 2,200 men sailed for France, 3,200 would follow them in February.

By mid-1918 the army was now ready to fight as a unit in the French 4<sup>th</sup> Army on the Western Front, entering the trenches in Champagne in July. That month General Jozef Haller reached France.

On October 4, 1918 the French government agreed that Haller would lead the Polish Army in France.

From that date the Army was often called "Haller's Army" after its commander. Another name given them was "The Blue Army" derived from the sky blue uniforms the men wore.

Wydra, Victor as he was referred to in the army wore a "Blue Army Uniform."

He was trained as a member of the field artillery corps. His group saw action on the 'Eastern Front' and they distinguished themselves in all battles until the war ended on November 11, 1918. They call it in history books as 'The Great War' or 'The War to end all Wars.' At wars end the men in blue marched in Paris with all the other Allied units in a victory parade.

Shortly after the armistice, Poland's Chief of State, Jozef Pilsudski requested transfer of the Polish Army in France to Poland. In April 1919

Victor Wydra and the other soldiers, now a force of more than 60,000 men, moved by rail across Germany to Poland.

As the Polish-American Army entered Poland there were no throngs to meet them. Their former countrymen knew very little of their efforts.

During the most difficult days of the Bolshevik invasion of Poland, the Polish-American Army was not called into action. Thousands of soldiers idled away lonely hours at Skierniewice, a town of about 15,000 just east of Warsaw. Their rifles and their artillery were all taken from them and most returned home to America. Among them was Victor A. Wydra.

All the men were discharged in Poland and were sent to Fort Dix, New Jersey or Camp Meade in Maryland. They were given a new uniform or suit, \$35.00 and a railroad fare back to their homes. Most Polish-Americans knew very little of these men who left their families to fight for the freedom of Poland, giving up their blood, and some their lives in France, so that Poland could gain her freedom and again appear on the map of Europe.

Victor Wydra departed from the port of the 'Free City of Danzig'. The city is now known as Gdansk. He left on July 26, 1920 aboard the vessel 'SS Pocahontas'. It arrived at the Port of New York on August 12, 1920.

Passenger Wydra was listed as single, aged 25 years, 8 months old. He had \$25.00 in his possession. His entry on the steerage passenger manifest

shows that he was going to America to visit his father, Albert Wydra, then living at 4631 S. Lafflin Street in Chicago. Victor was listed as being a tailor and a non-immigrant alien.

He was 5'4" tall and had brown hair and eyes and a fair complexion. Each of the 30 men shown on the manifest List No. 41 had \$25.00 in their possession and the passage was paid for by the 'USA.' They all were returning veterans who had served in the Allied Expeditionary Forces, and the 'SS Pocahontas' was a troopship of the U.S. Navy.

The youngest of the 30 men was John Tokarz aged 23, a moulder, who was returning to visit his brother Jozef at 3803 Spaulding Street in Chicago. The oldest was Jakob Magdziarz, aged 47, a laborer who was returning to America to visit his brother, Thomas at 2833 18<sup>th</sup> Street in Chicago. The history of their vessel, the 'SS Pocahontas' is rather interesting.

She was built in 1900 for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Bremen, Germany. Her original name was 'Prinzess Irene'. She was outfitted to carry 268 first-class; 132 second-class and 1,954 steerage-class passengers. She had a crew of 230 and was capable of traveling at a speed of 16 knots (about 20 m.p.h.)

Her maiden voyage was on September 9, 1900 from Bremerhaven, Germany to New York. When the war broke out, 'Prinzess Irene' was interned in New York harbor, in 1914. On April 6, 1917, the day America

entered the war, she was seized, renamed 'Pocahontas' and used by the U.S. Navy as a troopship. After the war she was handed over to the U.S. Shipping Board. In 1920 she was chartered to the U.S. Mail Service.

On February 26, 1921 she went into New York to Italy passenger service. After only a few voyages, the 'Pocahontas' had to remain in Gibraltar with engine damage. The shipping company went into liquidation and in 1922 North German Lloyd bought the ship back. She was towed to Bremerhaven, where she was repaired and refitted.

In 1923 she was renamed 'Bremen' and went into Bremerhaven-New York service again.

On January 26, 1926 in a highly dramatic rescue operation the 'Bremen' managed to save six men from the British freighter 'Laristan' sinking in a snowstorm in the Atlantic. The 'Laristan' went down during the night of January 27 with 26 of her crew still aboard.

In 1928 the 'Bremen' was renamed 'Karlsruhe'. Four years later, in 1932, she was broken-up for scrap in Germany.

The next year Adolph Hitler was appointed the German Chancellor and granted dictatorial powers. Herrman Goering was named Prussian Prime Minister and the first concentration camps were erected by the Nazis in Germany.

On 2 January 1924, Victor A. Wydra, in the Superior Court of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America. It is recorded as being Intention No. 161580. Three years later on 18 May 1927, Victor Wydra made his formal Petition for Naturalization in the District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois. It was assigned No. 36969 and filed in Petition Volume 246.

His residence was listed as 3034 Central Park Avenue, Chicago. His occupation was a tailor. His wife's name was Agatha. They had two children:

- (a) Jeane Elizabeth born 4 April 1923 (age 4)
- (b) Eugene Victor born 4 September 1924 (age 3)

Two witnesses testified on 18 May 1927 that Victor Wydra was a person of good moral character; attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States of America and qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States.

They were:

- 1. Mrs. Mary Turbak, a housewife, residing at  
1814 Chicago Avenue
- 2. John N. Schafer, a wholesale clothing foreman,  
residing at  
1341 N. Waller Ave., Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Turbak was my maternal Grandmother, and Victor's sister-in-law. They were friends.

Five months later, on 13 October 1927, Victor A. Wydra signed the following Oath of Allegiance:

"I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of Poland of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against its enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

(signed) Victor Wydra

Subscribed and sworn to before me, in open court, this 13<sup>th</sup> day of October 1927.

Charles M. Bates, Clerk District  
Court of the United States,  
Northern District of Illinois.

Victor Wydra was granted Certificate of Naturalization No. 2505423.

In 1927, when Victor Wydra became a citizen, the first 'talkie' movie starred Al Jolson as 'The Jazz Singer.' Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein

II wrote and produced the show 'Show Boat' on Broadway in New York, and Charles A. Lindbergh flew his monoplane, 'Spirit of St. Louis' nonstop from New York to Paris in 33.5 hours.

Albert (Wojciech) Wydra worked in Chicago for several years as a tailor before returning to Kety, Poland. En route there, his steamship trunk was ransacked and he was robbed of all his American savings.

He and his wife, Marianna Michalek Wydra, Victor's parents, are believed to have died in Kety, Poland during a World War II air raid. They were both in their 90's.

Victor A. Wydra is believed to have had two brothers:

- (a) One is believed to have died in Auschwitz for his political views.
- (b) One, after being arrested as an underground freedom fighter, is believed to have been shot in Koscian for his political views.

Victor Wydra's son, my cousin "Vic" told me one day that he recalled his father receiving a formal type-written letter through the U.S. Mail in an envelope with a Gestapo eagle-emblem and German postmark. It advised him of the death of his brother in Koscian, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, South of Poznan. Pages 33 and 34 of "The Black Book of Poland" published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and copyright 1942 by the Polish Ministry of Information are excerpted as follows:

"Particularly revolting were the executions in Koscian. In this town eight persons were executed together on October 2, 1939, eighteen on October 23 and forty-two on November 7. These executions were held in the marketplace, against the wall of the Town Hall. On October 23, the Germans shot Mr. Mieczmslaw Chlapowski, Count Szoldrski, and Mr. Koscielsski of Sepno, landowners; Mr. Helczmnski of Bonikowo, who before his death was cruelly beaten; Dr. Tomaszewski, dental surgeon; Mr. Irzaber, High School Principal; Mr. Sowinski, retired School Inspector; Mr. Wydra, School Inspector; Mr. Hefner, Head of the Elementary School; Mr. Obaro, local Railway Director; Mr. Ido, and employee in a sugar refinery; Messrs Wenski and Janicki, merchants, the latter with his son. Father Graszenski was forced to wash the blood from the stones where the victims of executions had fallen."

Carried out as usual, without formal pretext of a trial, the executions took place in the marketplace of Koscian. The Gestapo agents had packed the square with spectators. In addition, a number of secret executions took place in Koscian at different times, often at night. It is incredible that such a letter came through the U.S. Mail system, during World War II uncensored and unopened from Nazi Germany!

Victor and Agatha Nachowicz Wydra had four children:

(a) Jane Elizabeth "Betty" Wydra born 4 April 1923 in Chicago, Illinois.

(b) Eugene V. Wydra born in Chicago on 4 September 1924. He died as a child, 12 February 1928. He was not yet four years old.

(c) Victor H. Wydra born Chicago, 14 December 1928.

(d) John Paul "Jack" Wydra born Chicago, 4 May 1937.

Victor A. Wydra had been a master tailor all his life. His final employment was working for the U.S. Government Quartermaster Corps.

Victor Wydra died in Chicago, Illinois of a massive heart attack at 12:15 P.M. on 11 April 1978 at the age of eighty-one.

After being mourned by his family and many friends at the Skaja Funeral home at 3656 W. Belmont Ave. his remains were cremated on 14 April 1978.

After being confined to bed for some time in her daughter Betty's home in Niles, Illinois, Agatha Nachowicz Wydra died at the age of eighty on 3 September 1982 at 8:25 P.M. Her cause of death was pneumonia and 'Lou Gehrig's Disease'. She was pronounced dead on arrival at Lutheran General Hospital.

After being mourned by her family and friends at the Skaja Funeral Home on Milwaukee Avenue in Niles, Illinois, she was interred, with the

ashes of her husband, Victor, on 8 September 1982 at her paternal Nachowicz family gravesite, previously stated as being Lot 10, Block 7, in the St. Procopius Section of St. Adalbert Cemetery, Niles, Illinois.

I deeply loved my Uncle Victor and Aunt "Aggie" very much. I shall always cherish their memories and the good times we all had together in their home on Albany Avenue.

Their descendants are presented next.